

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1st DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2d " " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3d " " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " " F. H. BUSBEE.
5TH " " F. C. ROBBINS.
6TH " " R. P. WALSH.
7TH " " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YATES,
OF HERTFORD.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.—John B. Greter, Esq., of Greensboro, has been appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Western District of North Carolina. All communications relating to this subject should be addressed to the undersigned, at Greensboro, N. C.

In recommending persons for Supervisors of Election, parties should bear in mind that where such appointments are made at all, there must be two for each precinct, one democrat and one republican, and they must be able to read and write and be voters at the precinct for which they are appointed.

All applications for appointment must state distinctly the politics of the party for whom the appointment is asked, otherwise no appointment can be made.

JNO. B. GRETER,
Chief Supervisor,
for the Western District of N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every man should be certain that his name is properly registered. Some names are left off in transcribing. Take nothing for granted. If you have moved from one township to another since you registered, do not forget that you must register in the township in which you are living or you will not be allowed to vote. Don't forget this, but attend to the matter.

See first page.

TICKETS!—Don't delay to have a full supply of Tickets at every precinct.

To-Day is observed in South Carolina as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the invocation of divine aid in behalf of that afflicted State and its people.

E. J. HALE & SON.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Book and Stationery business of E. J. Hale & Son, in New York, will not be interrupted by Mr. P. M. Hale's removal to Raleigh.

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.—The statement of Rev. C. T. Bailey relative to the Stephens and Kirk war affair, published in the Press, recently, is confirmed in a card from Rev. Thomas W. Babbs, of Gates county, one of the most brilliant and prominent ministers in the State.

The Radicals in their papers and on the stump prate of the homestead they gave to the people, when the truth is the people had a homestead law long before the Radical party ever had an existence in this State, and a better one than they have now. The Radical homestead law was simply a life right—while a Democratic Legislature made it a perpetuity.—Greensboro Patriot.

Tilden's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Letters received here yesterday from New York claim that Tilden will carry the State by a majority much greater than that by which he was elected Governor, the figure being put by some as high as 75,000. Any such figure as this would give Tilden a considerable majority outside the city of New York. It is represented that the Republican campaign is prosecuted in a most spiritless manner; that such party leaders as Senator Conkling are perfectly lukewarm, and that the Republican campaign committee are out of funds. There is strong evidence here of demoralization among the adherents of the administration over the general prospect. In "betting circles" Tilden is the favorite, and the indications are that between now and November there will be a stampede to what is looked upon as the winning side.

The Silence of the Laws.

Some sixty years ago, THOMAS JEFFERSON, writing to his friend, DESTUTT DE TRACY, contrasted the success of the American with the failure of his French Republic, and accounted for the different results of the two experiments in the following words:

"Our republic is to owe its permanence to its great extent, and the smaller portion, comparatively, which can ever be convulsed at one time by local passion. * * * When frenzy and delusion, like an epidemic, gain certain parts, the residue remains sound and untouched, and holds on until their brethren can recover from their temporary delusion. * * * But the true barriers of our liberty in this country are the State governments, and the wisest conservative power ever devised by man is that of which our revolution and present government found us possessed. * * * The Republican government of France was lost without a struggle, because the party of 'one and indivisible' had prevailed."

When Virginia's great statesman penned those lines to his French Republican friend, the great extent of our Republic was, in truth, a positive safeguard against the rapid and widespread dissemination of local passions. Multiplication and facilitation of the means of communication between the most distant sections of our country, have, since that day, greatly affected the value of that one safeguard alluded to; but the "true barriers" of our liberty—the STATE GOVERNMENTS, mutually respected and respecting, and commanding for each and all of their number, the respect of the central, federal power, in the better days of the Republic—these barriers, prior to the advent of Radicalism to power, had survived all other shocks, and held out to the nation its best hope of safety and permanence. But, utterly to overthrow and abolish these remaining bulwarks is, and ever has been, the dominant purpose of that revolutionary party of fanatics, that in our time and in our country, so utterly correspond to the party of "one and indivisible," in Republican France, of 1792.

The fatal influence of that party upon the fortunes of the French Republic, resulted, not so much from the nature of the objects which they proposed to themselves, as from that of the means they employed to effect those objects. It was their main maxim that all means should be used to compass the establishment of their State ideal. Whatever restrictions were placed by law about the action of authority; whatever sanctions were set by law to protect local or sectional habits, institutions or prejudices, they conceived it to be their sacred mission and their duty to annihilate. The principle of the sovereignty of the people, as interpreted in their minds, clothed them, as the sole depositaries of the ideal good in politics, with absolute license to disregard all other control but that of their own will, arguing "that as the thing we will is absolutely the best thing for France and mankind, all those who throw obstacles in the way of our will, are evidently and unquestionably the enemies of France and mankind." From those maxims, to be rigorously carried into effect, they of course passed to convictions, deportations, and the guillotining of all those who differed with them in opinion; and, the massacres of September, and the tribunal of Fouquier-Tinville, followed, as the single and inevitable step, a step, which being taken, made life and property, and all the elements of individual happiness and self-respect, as well as of public order and prosperity, so hideously uncertain that France at length rose upon these ideal reformers with such a shudder as with which strong men wake from a nightmare, shaking them off from her into chaos and night.

Does not every reader see the exact counterpart of that revolutionary body of fanatical theorists who got control of France, in our Radical party here at home? Every element is there. Forever, and in all lands, those worthy of the name of men, respond in their inmost nature to an ancient saying, that it is "better to live where nothing is lawful, than where all things are lawful." Limitations of power, no matter in what hands power may be lodged, nor by what process obtained, are essential to the peace and every being of society. And when the CONSERVATIVE thought of our country is charged with exaggerating the tendencies of the Radical faction by which our country is now swayed, it is only necessary to point the people clearly to the reality with which that faction has long assumed the premises, that for its own purposes, and to accomplish its own work, "all things must be made subservient" to the United States. The laws must be silent and their places, ideas, passions, opinions and theories must rule us. There must be no check placed upon executive authority; no hampering of this great Radicalism which is to do the Lomb's work by laws of man's devising. Long ago, men heard this blasphemous madness blotted and roared from platforms, but it was often answered with contempt and unmercantile abuse; that was in the days when Giddings, Smith, Garrison, Hale, Phillips, et al., were haying the snakes eggs, from which, later on, the Radical party was hatched. Now, we hear the same madness thundered in the Senate, and echoed by the organs of Radical conviction with all the emphasis which their control of the nation's purse and sword can give. It is formally published to the world as the basis of administrative procedure, particularly applicable to all our Southern States, and the programme meets with an infinite answering chorus of rapturous acceptance by the radical cohorts all over the country. It is set forth with equal plainness as the only true doctrine of safety for the party, and the doctrine which should be pursued in dealing with anti-administration opinions throughout all the States, and, to-day, we see the laymen openly used to coerce the election of representatives friendly to administrative policy, and of this outrage upon all liberty and law, all the Radical leaders and organs approve.

The amendment of administrative wrongs and blunders by administrative bayonets being thus erected into a high principle of Radical State policy, where will the matter stop? If such things as fitting in South Carolina and Louisiana, why will they remain untried and untried in New York, Indiana, or Maryland? If the elector may be thus constrained from choosing men to speak his mind, why should the elect be allowed at all to speak his mind? If the Presidency and Congress must be "somewhat" controlled and kept, why not secure them by the actual centralism at Washington, as well as at the polls from which they emerge? While swing the gates of the past, on broken hinges turning, and down the vista of years stalks the ghost of CROMWELL, sword in hand, exclaiming: "SIR HARRY VANE! SIR HARRY VANE! The Lord deliver me from SIR HARRY VANE!"

If neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the State, nor the franchise of the citizen, can stay the waves of Radical fanaticism and iconoclasm, who can be so childish as to suppose, for a moment, that the forms of legislative order, or the sacredness of the representative character can avail to break their surge and roll back this rising deluge?

Affairs in South Carolina.

Many of our people are not aware of the actual condition of things in South Carolina. Instead of the white people oppressing and warring on the negroes, the negroes, all armed by the State, are actually shooting down the white people in cold blood. Here is an account of the latest performance reported. A democratic meeting was held at Edgefield, Thursday. The Charleston News and Courier reports says:

The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand negroes, all uniformed in red shirts, and many of whom were colored men. Hampton and his party were met at the court-house by three or four hundred mounted men, and escorted to the village. All the stores were closed, and the streets were lined with men. A large number of the Academy grove, with seats which were occupied by several hundred ladies. Many carriages from the country, also filled with ladies, were near the stand, which was beautifully ornamented. The procession was formed, and General Hampton's residence, a mile from the town, and marched through the streets to the grove. The speaking began at 11 o'clock, a. m. Hampton, Simpson, Cooke, Moser, Judge Giddens, Gibbs, and Lipscomb addressed the meeting. The speeches were all moderate and counselling the utmost forbearance. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Gary concluded with a brief address, and the meeting adjourned. It was about ten minutes past six o'clock, when a disturbance and passed off without a single disturbance or case of drunkenness. I returned by the afternoon train, which was delayed on the road until late to telegraph.

From Judge Mackey, who arrived this afternoon, I learn that as a party of six whites were quickly returning home about six o'clock, on the Liberty Hill road, and when two and a half miles from town, they were fired into by negroes concealed in ambush one hundred yards from the road. John Gilmore was instantly killed, and Edward Yelland wounded in the arm. They then saw a negro come out into the field, a hundred yards off, who raised his rifle and fired at them. They returned the fire from their pocket pistols, all they had with them without effect. The negro fled, Yelland and another of the party returned to the village with the tidings, the others remaining with the corpse of Gilmore. Major Kline, U. S. A., with several army officers, Gen. Gary and others, at once repaired to the scene of the killing. Mr. Outsee was then dispatched to the village for a coroner, and when a mile from town was also ambushed. Several shots were fired at him, his leg was shattered and his horse killed. The greatest excitement prevailed, but Gen. Gary, Gen. Butler and others, prevented pursuit and retaliation. The first ambush occurred within a short distance from a settlement of negroes on a tract of State land, who have had an organized militia company for two years. They have recently paraded with new rifles, and are supposed to be the guilty parties. No further particulars have been received up to this hour. It will be remembered that Captain Preston shot dead in the same manner and wounded, while returning from a democratic meeting, August 12.

The above is but a repetition on a small scale of what took place at a village called Cainhoy, in Charleston county, Monday a week ago, and which we have waited to have confirmed by the special correspondents of northern papers which they have done.

The meeting at Cainhoy was a joint one. By agreement of both parties neither whites nor negroes were to go armed. During the speaking a pistol was fired into the air by a mulatto man, and at this signal the negroes to the number of a hundred or more rushed to some old outhouses and into a swamp near by. Coming out immediately and all armed with the latest improved rifles which had been furnished them by the State, they began an indiscriminate fire on the assembled white people, killing six and wounding many more. One old negro was killed by the fire from his own party. After the negroes had retired from the field the dead and wounded were recovered. The dead were horribly mutilated, and were robbed of their clothing, shoes and hats, and everything valuable about their persons.

This is a mere hasty sketch of what has appeared in the New York Herald, and other northern papers, and too outrage is such as may be expected in South Carolina every day from now until the election. Yet the white people are bearing themselves well. No violence or retaliatory measures are anywhere manifested, our friends there preferring to await the coming of the United States troops, which the President imagined he was sending down there to restrain the whites and help the election of his favorite rascals.

Instead, however, of finding the white people refractory and rebellious, it is the negroes they will meet in arms against the unoffending whites, and when the reports of the army officers go back to the north, a howl will awaken the whole country and startle the little remaining life of the supporters of Hayes and Wheeler.—Rat Sentinel.

The war of intimidation is going on in South Carolina, in the interest of the Radical Governor Chamberlain. The U. S. War Department has ordered a large number of troops to South Carolina to aid by their presence in carrying the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Chamberlain. The aspect of affairs in South Carolina appears to be threatening, when forty thousand stand of arms are in the hands of a mob!

A number of the troops for South Carolina were quartered in Richmond for a short time, and were interviewed by the Richmond Whig reporter, the officers expressing themselves disgusted with their mission.

The Whig says: "Our reporter conversed with a number of officers, all of whom denounced this movement of sending troops down South for political purposes in unmeasured terms; nor did they hesitate to express their abhorrence they felt at being assigned to this kind of police duty. Said a lieutenant to our reporter: 'I think this kind of service too dirty for the officers and army of this Government to be assigned to. If the War Department and the officers at Washington desire that the South should be placed under the kind of surveillance, why then let special detectives, such as are used in the secret service, be employed.' This officer, as well as all with whom our reporter conversed, expressed their kind feeling towards the South, and unite in saying that the Government should interfere in these State matters, but let these local affairs be adjusted by the State governments."

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We asked of another officer from what he could gather when he believed to be in fault in these South Carolina troubles, whether the whites or the blacks? His reply was: "I do not know, sir; but judging from other troubles of a like nature in that State, I imagine the fault lies with the negroes, who are liable to be poisoned by low white men for purposes of their own. My command was in South Carolina during a similar trouble in 1872, and we had not been in the State long before we discovered that the whole State of affairs had been brought on by the most aggravated and outrageous acts on the part of the colored people."

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE MEN FOR TILDEN. Our reporter last night ascertained that by a vote recently taken in each of the three companies composing this battalion that a large majority of the men were in favor of Tilden as their next chief executive officer. In speaking of the matter the negroes, who had been brought on by the most aggravated and outrageous acts on the part of the colored people.

Our reporter last night ascertained that by a vote recently taken in each of the three companies composing this battalion that a large majority of the men were in favor of Tilden as their next chief executive officer. In speaking of the matter the negroes, who had been brought on by the most aggravated and outrageous acts on the part of the colored people.

The Rifle Clubs which Gov. Chamberlain wishes to disarm and disband, are regularly chartered by the Legislature; a large number of colored companies are chartered in the same way.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New York Herald of Monday, says:—"General Hampton advises the people of this unfortunate State to submit to everything. His advice is wise. We cannot imagine anything more humiliating to a brave soldier than to be turned into a political tool. Our special despatches from Columbia indicate that the Democrats are resolved to prove the President's proclamation unfounded. To send troops to the South without cause is to make votes for the Democracy in the North."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22, 1876. Troops have been pouring in from North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Maine and Massachusetts for the past day or two. They are mainly concentrated at this point, and the city now assumes an aspect of war, not at all unlike the occupation by General Sherman in 1865.—The streets, the hotels, saloons and the high-ways are filled with them. All the officers of the garrison have been requested to appear in public in full uniform, and while the whole matter is farcical in the extreme, the political effect of it among the negroes is seen in the swagger and bravado they now assume. It has gone forth among them that the troops have been sent here for their especial protection, to see that the State goes for Hayes and Wheeler and Chamberlain, and the formidable display of the force and power of the national government consolidated the negro Republicans and intimidated the class of them who have gone over to Hampton.

ASTONISHMENT OF THE TROOPS.

An amusing feature of the military occupation was related to me this evening. The companies from New York were packed off so suddenly that they believed an actual war existed in the State, and some expected the train to be fired into as soon as they crossed the South Carolina line. So confident were they of this that ammunition was issued to the men and they were held in readiness for a fight at any moment. Their blank astonishment can best be realized in this general expression among them, that the political excitement in New York is much greater than anything they have witnessed since their arrival.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Riotous demonstrations of negroes, supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various portions of Charleston county. There have been serious demonstrations of armed negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, causing great alarm to white residents, who will petition Gen. Roper for troops.

It appears that the United States marshal for South Carolina proposes to break up and prohibit Democratic processions, as no other explanation can be assumed for his action in arresting the officers of the parade at Aiken the other day.

The campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called rifle clubs are all disbanded, but the colored militia are still organized.

[From the New York Herald.]

The President's Proclamation. We urge the Democrats of South Carolina to the utmost self-restraint, to absolute peace and non-resistance, no matter under what provocation. The present situation in South Carolina begins to be understood in the North, and the language of the President's proclamation will not change opinion here. It is very well understood by people who care to know that there is no insurrection in the State, no "domestic violence," no "combination against law," no disorder whatever which the Governor, if he chose to do so, could not easily and summarily put down. What effort has Governor Chamberlain made to put down "insurrection" or "domestic violence"? None at all. If such a state of things has existed as General Grant is made in his proclamation to pretend the Governor has had abundant time to call the Legislature together; but he has not done so. He should have called the State militia, but he has not done so. In short there are no proofs of the existence of an "insurrection" in South Carolina, or of "domestic violence," or of any effort of the Governor to suppress either.

There is a general feeling of "rifle clubs." Suppose Governor Tilden should enroll all the roughs and all the illiterate and ignorant population of the State, and none other, in the militia; should arm them with State arms, and suppose them, in the next day, to be engaged in a political campaign, he should suddenly order all the remainder of the citizens—the whole of the substantial and intelligent class—to disarm, and if they hesitated ordered wholesale arrests by Federal Marshals and call on the President for troops—what would be said of such a proceeding? Yet that is precisely what Governor Chamberlain has done and what the President abets him in. Fortunately so far the members of the "rifle clubs" have quietly submitted to arrest. In fact, the whole plan of Democratic canvass necessitates peace and order on their side; and this is so certain and evident that the call of Chamberlain for troops has clearly no other object than the hope to stir up riot and violence. We trust that the Democrats will be on their guard and give not the least occasion by their own conduct for the success of this base scheme. And we again advise the colored men of South Carolina to vote for General Hampton. He has promised them equal justice, absolute security and fair play, and they may depend on his word.

The President's proclamation, made for no true cause, mistaking the clear and well understood facts almost every paragraph, ordering the dispersion of an in-urrection which does not exist, on pleas which are notoriously without foundation, and threatening to send to the State not only the regular army but the militia of the State, is surely too gross and dangerous an abuse of power to pass unnoticed by Northern voters. The clause of the constitution, under which the President shelters himself and Governor Chamberlain, evidently supposes the Governor of a State to have attempted to put down disorder before he is entitled to call for federal help. It supposes the emergency to be so serious that he would call the Legislature together for consultation before he appeals to Washington, if possible, and for aid. Mr. Chamberlain has had abundance of time. It supposes at least actual and notorious illegal combinations too powerful for him to put down; but there is not the least proof of any combination whatever, except one—the respect of the people of the State to defend Governor Chamberlain at the polls. There can be no plea even of resistance on the part of the rifle clubs, which are for the most part, if not entirely, legal and chartered organizations. Their members have submitted quietly to arrest, wherever they have been called on. The plain and disagreeable truth seems to be that the President of the United States has been led to abet Governor Chamberlain in an attempt to create a riot in South Carolina for the purpose of coercing the people to re-elect him.

It is impossible to believe that so serious and dangerous a misuse of power for partisan purposes will go unnoticed by the voters of the Northern States. Such acts, unless they are promptly condemned by the people, become precedents; and if the people of the United States should by their neglect allow such a precedent as this to become established it would hang as a menace over every election and would surely soon be misused in a manner to create general civil discord.

If you want to prevent Typhoid Fever or if you feel as if you were going to have chills and fever take Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills.

Neither Price, Petty nor any of the men engaged with them were acting as militia of the State.

Oct. 20th, 1876.

J. T. LEACH, JR., Test.

I am personally acquainted with M. P. Caudill. He has been regarded as a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the community in which he lives.

J. T. LEACH.

The Electoral Vote.

The States of the Union are entitled to cast electoral votes as follows: Alabama 10, Arkansas 6, California 6, Colorado 3, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 11, Illinois 21, Indiana 15, Iowa 11, Kansas 5, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 8, Maine 7, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 8, Missouri 15, Nebraska 3, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 5, New Jersey 9, New York 35, North Carolina 10, Ohio 22, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 29, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 12, Texas 8, Vermont 5, Virginia 11, West Virginia 5, Wisconsin 10. Total 369—making 185 votes necessary for the election of a President.

Electors meet at their respective State capitols on the first Wednesday of December of the year in which they were elected, vote by ballot for President and Vice President, and transmit a record of their votes to the President of the United States Senate. A law of Congress provides that the electoral vote shall be counted by the two houses in joint session on the 3rd Wednesday in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President. The question has arisen as to whether what has been known as the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses is now in force. It provides that the houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 P. M., and that the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. No vote objected to by either house to be counted. In case of a disagreement the Senate retires, and both bodies deliberate on the admission or rejection of the vote of any State. In case they agree on reassembling the vote is counted, but in case they are divided the vote is not counted. Such are the provisions of the rule in question, but it is denied that there is any such rule now in force.

Whistling to Keep Their Courage Up.

While the Conservatives are very well satisfied with the result of the election, on the 10th, in Indiana and West Virginia, the Republican papers and leaders of that party are "whistling to keep their courage up." They see the hand-writing on the wall, but they do not wish the good, honest, well-meaning Republican people to become discouraged. They falsely claim the victory in Indiana, and their majority in Ohio is about twenty thousand short of their anticipations. They have not a word to say about the heretofore Republican State of West Virginia, which has gone this time some twelve thousand majority for the Conservative party.

Sitting Bull Wants Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following telegram was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

FOOT PECK, MONTANA, }
via Bismark, Dakota, Oct. 13. }
To the Commissioners of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.:

"Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone river at the mouth of Big Horn, enroute for this place. They claim that they want peace. What course shall I pursue towards them?"

(Signed) THOS. T. MITCHELL.

Indian Agent."

After consultation with General Sherman instructions were telegraphed to agent Mitchell as follows:

"Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender. When fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the agency, make every preparation to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as fast as possible. (Signed.)

S. A. GALPIN,
Acting Commissioner."

Truth of the Brown Murder.

We call attention to the following card of Mr. M. F. Caudill, in regard to the hanging of certain persons in Alleghany and Wilkes counties during the war. It shows conclusively that not only did Gov. Vance have nothing to do with the matter but that in fact it was planned and conducted by a deserter from the army.—The men were hung by persons whose families had been robbed or outraged; and solely on that account. Dr. Jas. T. Leach, than whom no more consistent and staunch Union man has ever lived in North Carolina, it will be seen, vouches for the good character and unquestioned veracity of Mr. Caudill. We trust that Judge Settle will hereafter cease to charge Gov. Vance with any responsibility for this occurrence, now that he knows the truth concerning the matter.

This is to certify that I, M. F. Caudill, was living in Alleghany county about 12 miles from George Brown's residence at the time he was arrested as charged by Judge Settle. That I am well acquainted with all the facts of the case. Said Brown was arrested by Nathaniel Price, of Ashe county, George Petty of Georgia and other citizens for harboring and finding a band of organized robbers. Price was a good citizen before the war and a good soldier in the war. But when he heard how the robbers were pillaging the people and outraging the women—his own sister was reported one of their victims, failing to get a fulough, he deserted and came home to take arms in defence of his own family. The 17 men were hung by Petty and his men by Price's orders and were a portion of the robber band; among them was old John Brown aged about 65 years, who was of the band and before the war a noted thief.

Neither Price, Petty nor any of the men engaged with them were acting as militia of the State.

Oct. 20th, 1876.

J. T. LEACH, JR., Test.

I am personally acquainted with M. P. Caudill. He has been regarded as a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the community in which he lives.

J. T. LEACH.

Don't Care.

You don't care for politics? You ought to care. It is your "Don't cares" more than anything else that's brought politics into disrepute and the nation into danger.

I. You are a trustee. There is no such thing as universal suffrage. Women, children, lunatics, criminals, and unnaturalized foreigners do not vote, only about one in every ten of the whole population does vote. You represent ten people in your community. If you send a man to Congress and he is too busy making money to care for politics you count him recreant. If you don't care for politics you are equally recreant. You are a representative. It is your duty to care.

II. You owe something to posterity.—What would you say of a man in 1776 who did not care for politics? A more devastating army invades the country now. The plague of domestic flies is worse than the plague of foreign locusts. The office-seekers are more dangerous than red coats. Dry rot is worse than bombardment. If you wish to hand down the inheritance of the fathers to the children, you must care. Indifference is treason—of a mild sort, but deadly.

III. If higher motives do not affect you, self interest should. What has paralyzed industry; stopped the wheels of manufacturing; left half the nation barren and unproductive; left as a money without stable value and a future without certainty; created universal distrust and suspicion; and filled the columns of our daily papers with scandal, half of it slander, the other half of it truth? "Don't care" has done it. So long as substantial men "don't care" who administers the government, or on what principle it is, so long taxes will be high, and corruption great, and mismanagement profitable, and reform spasmodic. The reform must begin, not at Washington, but in the hearts of men all over the country who "don't care."

IV. You cannot do anything? Have you ever tried? You can go to primary elections. You may be beaten at the first venture, you deserve to be if you stay beaten. But even defeat may prelude to victory. The presence of men of character, of wealth, of influence, in the primary meetings will make itself felt.

V. You can resolutely refuse to vote for bad men because they are put on your ticket. You can break away from party leaders; and when you do, party leaders will have to consult you and such as you or fail. You can write and sign a declaration of independence on your account.—The office-holders and office seekers are an insignificant minority. Look around you any Sunday—how many are there in church? Stand on the sidewalk and look at the throng in any city street—how many are hungry for office? Go through a railroad car and take a census—the vast majority are honest and disinterested as yourself. And you cannot do anything? Nonsense. You can do everything. The independent voters, the men who care more for country than party, and for party only as it serves the country, can control politics any time they choose. It is "don't care" that makes the humble servants of the politicians whom they affect to despise. Wherever patriotism in the many is stronger than the love of self in the few, the country will be redeemed.—Its greatest cause is "don't care." That is its old man of the sea; and you are the one to help throw him over.—Christian Weekly.

November's Battle Ground.

It is the purpose of the Republican National Committee to devote every dollar they can raise for the election in New York State. Zach Chandler complains bitterly that the amount collected by several assessments upon Government employees, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, has been squandered, while the prospect of obtaining contributions is exceedingly small. Zach is exasperated, and has issued orders that further demands shall be made upon the Government clerks this middle of this month. Within the past week a prominent Republican manager in Pennsylvania called upon Chandler for pecuniary aid, alleging that without such assistance it would be impossible for the Republican vote in the city of Philadelphia. Zach replied that he told the truth when he said there was not a dollar at his disposal now, and that when they did realize from the next

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 6 p. m., during the week, and from 7 to 8 a. m., on Sunday.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Saturday, at 9 p. m. Due every day, except Monday, by 1 a. m. MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethonia, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals, and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 p. m. MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germantown, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmons, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p. m. FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elkhaville, closes every Friday at 6.30 a. m., due every Saturday by 3 p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend, closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Sunday by 3 p. m.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Stidley's store. J. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTERS, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. J. G. SIDES, C. P. C. E. CHAIR, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as I. O. O. F. J. H. MASTERS, N. G. J. O. THOMPSON, C. P.

Register! Register!!

Don't fail to register. Be sure to see to it that your name is on the registration books.—Don't defer. In some counties the books have been defaced.

Public Speaking at Clemmonsville. On Saturday, the 28th of October, 1876, Hons. J. M. LEACH, F. C. ROBBINS, and M. H. PINNIX will address the people at Clemmonsville.

LARGE APPLES.—Messrs. A. McMillan and John Hardin, of Ashe county, presented us, by the hands of Mr. J. G. Veach, specimens of fine mountain apples, one weighing 17 and another 16 ounces.

The above named gentlemen would have sent us more of the same sort, but Mr. Veach could not bring them. Wish he would double them next time.

The revival at the Baptist church in Winston continues. Eleven persons were baptised last Sunday afternoon, and four others on this (Wednesday) morning.

There was also a baptising over at the river—at the Shallowford, conducted by Mr. May, of Yadkin.

The two Northern teachers who are to carry on the school here, for the colored folks, have arrived, and the school will probably open next week.

Some quite warm weather since our last issue, with rain on Sunday night and Monday. Clear again.

We have seldom seen a heavier ground in the forest than there is this year, the ground being literally covered with the fruit of the oaks. In many of the towns in our part of the State, the acorn has become an article of barter.

Mr. Kerner has returned from his visit to the North, and resumed his duties as assistant teacher in the Male Academy.

This corrects the error of last week.

GOINGS.—Mrs. Barbara Fished informs us that she had two good vines the past season which produced thirty-one gourds.

On Monday, the 8th inst., we are informed Mrs. Susan Fished was seized with cholera, but is gradually recovering.

We learn that a colored man on the back streets has swindled several persons by bargaining and taking away some fowls, promising to get his money changed, but he failed to return and pay for them.

The public school will commence at Pine Grove, Abbott's Creek Township, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November. H. L. Beckerdie, teacher.

Protracted meeting commences at Pleasant Retreat, Davidson county, on the 2nd Sunday in November.

The death of Col. Joseph Masten will be deeply felt in our whole community. He has been a hard worker all his life and his loss is a great one to us all.

Col. Masten was a prominent lawyer and had a very extensive practice.

The distribution of the School Funds in Forsyth county, for the year 1876, is as follows:

| | White. | Colored. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Bellevue Greek Township. | \$220.00 | \$135.80 |
| Salem Chapel | 308.00 | 91.00 |
| Bethonia | 392.00 | 141.40 |
| Old Richmond | 278.60 | 44.88 |
| Kennersville | 445.20 | 163.80 |
| Middle Fork | 410.50 | 102.20 |
| Old Town | 420.00 | 86.80 |
| Vienna | 345.80 | 86.80 |
| Abbotts Creek | 345.80 | 35.00 |
| Broadway | 425.60 | |
| South Fork | 639.80 | 65.80 |
| Lewisville | 299.60 | 82.60 |
| Winston | 952.00 | 389.20 |

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Stokes county, Mr. YANCEY GRAY, of Surry county, and Miss MARY MOORE.

DIED.

Col. Joseph Masten died at his residence in Winston, on Monday evening, of paralysis. Near Pleasant Retreat, Davidson county, on the 15th inst., Mr. ADAM NIXON, aged 80 years, 7 months and 18 days.

At the residence of his father, the late Tryon Glenn, Thoms, of consumption; aged about 26 years.

Mrs. J. E. MCKEE has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of Millinery Goods and Notions.

J. S. Harbeson, of San Diego county, California, arrived in New York city recently, with ten ear loads of honey, each ear containing 20,000 lbs. He is said to be the largest and most successful apiculturist in that State. Sweets enough for one haul, certainly.

Two-thirds of all the "horror" which constitute the entire stock in trade of Radical canvassers are base fabrications, and in no instance have they been able to convict Gov. Vance of criminality in anything.

Francis P. Blair died in Montgomery county, Maryland, last week, aged 87 years. He was born in Virginia, edited the Washington Globe from 1837 to 1845, and was the father of Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, who died a little over a year ago.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—Atlanta, Oct. 8.—Full returns of the Georgia election put the majority at 78,000. There were four counties in which not a single Radical vote was cast, three in which only one was cast, ten with less than ten, and nineteen with less than fifty. There are three groves elected to the House, one Republican in the Senate and seven in both Houses. Thousands of negroes voted the Democratic ticket. In Bob Toombs's county not a Radical vote has been cast in three years. The election returns insure a solid Democratic delegation in Congress.

The Raleigh Constitution with its accusations of falsehood, states that Colorado has gone Republican by 20,000 votes, when it well knows that the whole State does not contain that many voters. The Chairman of the Republican Committee of Colorado only claims it by 1,200, and there is still some doubt whether the State has gone Republican at all.—Observer.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give lands and proceeds of lands given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes, and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for public education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep-raising.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "Secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of the people and should not be tolerated."

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Amends and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and the General Assembly to all and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2 of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments shall be submitted and voted on at the polls.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th His civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made in the practice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at \$4 per day, and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican party-manner of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

16th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, and forbids the holding of the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Appeals, of Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

17th Establishes the Supreme Court, in Raleigh, and such other inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

18th Establishes the Supreme Court, in Raleigh, and such other inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the judges thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

20th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

21st Adds to article 1 section 21: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

22nd Amends section 21, of article 4, and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor and not otherwise provided for.

23rd Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

24th Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact under the old constitution.

25th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican party-manner of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

26th Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

27th Requires 12 months residence in the State, and 50 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felon and expatriated convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days debate on this ordinance. Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

28th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

29th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except sections 9, 10 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrate under the old constitution.

30th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed \$200, six men in certain cases.

31st Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

Mr. J. E. MCKEE has the largest stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves ever brought to this market. Stoves, Tin Ware, Leather, &c., at the BIG CHEAP POT.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Just received the largest STOCK OF LAMPS ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. October 14th, 1876.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

WRITING ALBUMS AT THE BOOK STORE

OUR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the Democratic party in this State, adopted at the recent Convention held in Raleigh:

Resolved, That the Republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had complete control of the Government in all its departments and by its disregard of constitutional limitations; by its unjust and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditure; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled and unexampled corruption; by its administration—has brought disgrace upon our Government and unparalleled distress upon our people.

Resolved, That in this Centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people of the amendment of 1870, and thus largely reduce the expenditure of our State and county governments and similar local administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we will cheerfully support the North Carolina project to have labor by Morland, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and of other unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of judicial legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption; and restore the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Resolved, 4. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—Agriculture and Horticulture form the subject of the Centennial article in Lippincott's Magazine for November, and are treated with the fullness and ability that have characterized the whole series. Some of the finest displays in both sections are well represented in the engraving. Another illustrated paper is the first of two, entitled "Ways and Visits in Wordsworth's Country," by Ellis Yarnall, a friend of the poet and his family. It gives not only a description of the lovely "Lake Region," but many interesting anecdotes and personal reminiscences. Professor Hart writes on "Higher Education" in a readable paper; Lady Barker sends another of her South African Letters, and Lucy H. Hooper describes the "Curiosities of the Partisan Post-Office." In the way of fiction, we have the beginning of George McDonald's new serial, "The Marquis of Lonsie," which opens with some striking situations and will be welcomed by all the author's admirers; a further installment of "Love in Limerence," and a pathetic and well-constructed story from the German, "The Poem of Fortune." In the "Monthly Gossip" the most noticeable paper is an unpublished story of Lord Byron and Mary Chaworth.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The Premium Engraving issued by Peterson's Magazine for 1877, is of rare value, and ought to be in every household in the land. It is not one of the cheap, colored engravings, with which our country is flooded, but a first-class line and stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Ellen & Hart, who have won a great reputation for their work. It is a premium at the Paris Salon of 1875, and is expressly for "Peterson's Magazine," in their most brilliant manner. It is such a plate as would stand at retail, for five dollars. The picture represents the great event in our national history, the "Surrender of Cornwallis." It is full of authentic portraits—Washington, Rochambeau, Lincoln, Knox, O'Hara, Laumier, etc., and on that account is invaluable. It is really one of the greatest historical pictures. The artist is Dunsmuir, and it took a premium at the Paris Salon of 1875. Any person may get this valuable historical picture, gratis, by raising a club for "Peterson" for 1877, or by sending \$1.00 for it and for the magazine. The magazine alone being two dollars. This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine sent gratis to those wishing to get a club. Address: J. H. PETERSON, 206, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Triumph for the Knabe Piano.

A DIPLOMA OF HONOR—MEDAL OF MERIT AND CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1876.—Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., have won a great victory, and they are to be congratulated. They triumph over all competitors in the Piano-Forte Department, and have been awarded the highest honor in the power of the Centennial Authorities to bestow. The Judges of Awards and the Centennial Commission have unanimously decreed them the Diploma of Honor, the Medal of Merit, and, in addition, a Certificate of Distinction. The reports of the Judges specifying the elements of merit are of determining value, and are of the highest order. They are, in fact, a masterpiece of their kind, and their report on the Knabe Pianos states that their instruments possess the highest excellence, and that they more nearly approach perfection than any other, in power, richness and sympathetic quality of tone, in ease and certainty of action, and in elegance and durability of workmanship. This leaves nothing to be desired, and in recognizing and commending this rare combination of qualities in all their styles of Grand Square and Upright Pianos, the Judges have acted wisely, and have but endorsed and ratified the opinion of the great majority of visitors at the Centennial. The Messrs. Knabe & Co., have made less noise than some of their competitors, preferring to leave with the Judges the liberty of determining which Piano was the best. The Judges were all experts, and they have honestly rendered their verdict in favor of the Knabe Piano. The public will do well to consider their action.

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

AMEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST Family Sewing Machine.

A DAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Price \$50 CASH, and all attachments free. Agents Wanted in every County.

Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine, Salem, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Now is Your Time To Secure It!

The best and cheapest lands in market are in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The Progress" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

\$55 to \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples August, Maine.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

Tested by popular use over

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!

Dr. Strong's Compound Sensitive Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Malaria, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.

Dr. Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Stomach Disorders, Dyspepsia, and all ailments of the Stomach. C. E. HILL & CO., N. Y. Proprietors.

